U. S. Department of Agriculture

Introduction

TO Garden Lovers, whether our customers or not, we offer with pleasure, our Monthly Calendar "WHAT TO SOW," and trust that it will be of interest, serving a definite purpose, by helping the amateur to more successful gardening.

We have made the matter as informative as possible without being confusing, but if further details are required, regarding the selection of special subjects for certain purposes, to suit trying or unusual climatic conditions, etc., we will be pleased, at any time, and without extra cost to the person making the inquiry, to give the notes needed.

We go to infinite pains in selecting and purchasing the WORLD'S BEST in seeds, and in producing the healthiest trees, shrubs and other plants, so that our customers at least **start** the right way.

This little book, therefore, is to help you to win through to complete success.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Crossed Cheques, Bank Drafts, Money Orders or Postal Notes. Postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts. Exchange should be added to Country and Interstate Cheques.

NEW ACCOUNTS.—We welcome new accounts. A bank or business reference should be furnished with the opening order. All Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes and Fertilizers are considered "CASH GOODS," and accounts for these are payable as soon as they are submitted.

POSTAGE OR CARRIAGE.—Postage or Carriage is paid on all retail orders for Vegetable Seeds (except Peas and Beans), Flower Seeds, and certain Bulbs. Postage or Carriage is NOT PAID on Fruit Trees and Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Trees, Agricultural Seeds, Seed Grain, Seed Potatoes, Garden Tools, Sundries, Manures and Implements.

SUBSTITUTING.—Some lines, Roses and Fruit Trees particularly, sell out early in the season. Customers are asked to give permission to substitute the nearest possible, otherwise to advise "No substitutes."

COMPLAINTS.—We do our utmost to avoid any cause for complaint, but should any arise, we will be pleased, upon receipt of particulars, to do our best to assure clients entire satisfaction.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all Seeds, Bulbs and Roots sold by us are of the description and kind specified by us at the time of sale, but owing to the practical impossibility in many cases of being certain of this, we give no undertaking that such Seeds, Bulbs or Roots will correspond with the description under which they are sold, and we make all sales subject to this condition. We further give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods sold to him on these lines, they are at once to be returned to us.

Anderson & Co. Pty. Ltd.

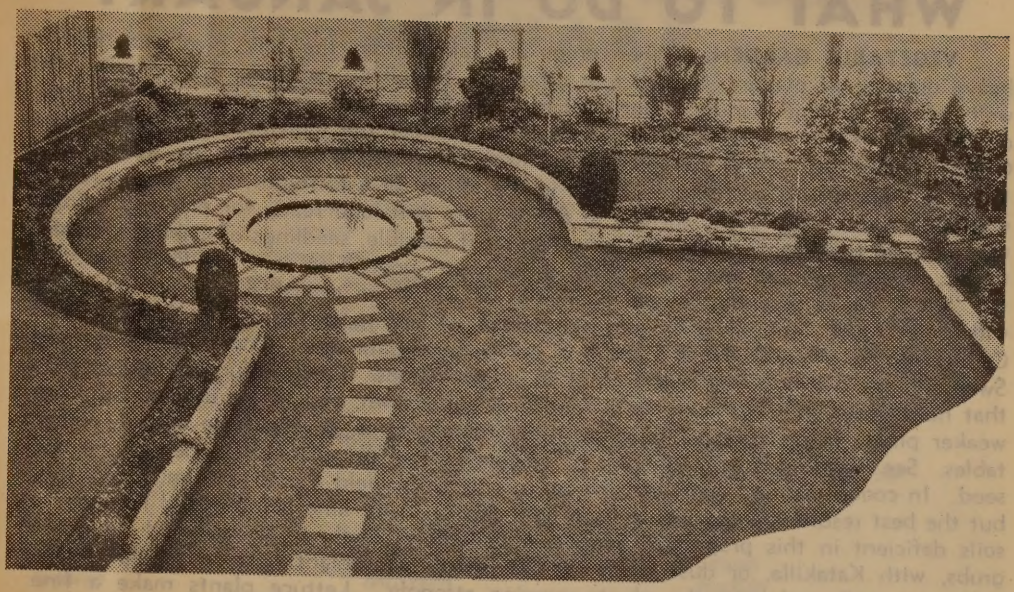
Seeds of Superb Standard

Established 1863

RETAIL SHOPS: 399 GEORGE STREET ('Phone: MA 9194); ORCHARD'S BUILDING, QUAY STREET ('Phone: MA 7641), SYDNEY.

HEAD OFFICE AND NURSERY: 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL, N.S.W.

Address all letters to Box 1608 BB, G.P.O., Sydney.



Your Garden

In this booklet, "What to Sow," we have made many suggestions which are the outcome of much practical experience, and put forward ideas that should help even the beginner at gardening to make the most of whatever materials he has at hand.

It is impossible, however, to deal with such a comprehensive matter as garden layout in this book. This department covers the formation of garden beds and their correct size in relation to the area of the section. It deals with the introduction of garden features such as Bird Baths, Sun-dials, Lily Pools, Fountains and Rock Gardens placing these decorations where they are most likely to add further incident to the garden in the happiest and most suitable way. Landscape layout in N.S.W. is catered for by our special Landscape Staff, and information regarding the work is available on application.

The scope of this booklet does not cover, however, the vital choice of plant subjects for special positions, the selection of suitable shrubs and shade trees, and the effect of certain extremes of climatic conditions on plants desired by a customer. In all of these points, however, we will be only too happy to help all garden lovers, and will appreciate letters on these points when the information will be freely and gladly given.

WHAT TO DO IN JANUARY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—When crops are taken from the soil, give each bed a heavy dressing of manure (unless root crops are to follow) and dig it in deeply. If well decayed, organic manure is not available, use Anderson's Excellenta—or in the case of vegetables—the special fertiliser recommended under the individual headings in our General Catalogue. With commercial fertilisers, Peatmoss should also be used freely to bring the soil to good texture. Leave in the rough for a fortnight, then give a heavy dressing of lime. Bring the surface to a fine tilth, and rake ready for planting. From the seed bed transplant, during showery weather if possible, seedlings of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts and Leek. Give these plants good deep soil, and keep them on the "go." Make sure that ample quantities of water are available as a severe check will mean tough, strongly-flavoured vegetables. Planting distances for Cabbage and Cauliflower are given on Pages 3 and 4 of our General Catalogue. Tomato seedlings and Sweet Potato cuttings may still be put in. Root Crops (Carrot, Turnip, Beet, etc.), that have come up too thickly from seed previously sown, should be thinned out, the weaker plants being removed to allow those remaining to develop into shapely vegetables. See that Red Beet seedlings are "singled" where two plants have come from one seed. In cooler districts, Peas may be sown. Peas will yield a crop on almost any soil, but the best results are obtainable from light friable loam, lime being added liberally to soils deficient in this property. Spray any vegetables likely to be affected by green grubs, with Katakilla, or dust them with Drymac. Transplant Lettuce seedlings into light, rich soil, and keep the plants growing strongly. Lettuce plants make a fine edging to larger vegetable beds.

THE ORCHARD.—Drain, if it appears necessary, land intended for Fruit Trees and Fruit Bushes during next season, then plough or trench deeply, and lime heavily. Remember, land for the formation of an orchard seldom needs much manure. Too rich soil causes excess wood growth in young trees. In warm districts, sow Cow Peas, and in cool places, sow Tares and Vetches between Fruit Trees to be ploughed in later as green manure. To combat Scale on Citrus Trees, spray with Harbas or Alboleum. Never cultivate deeply near Citrus—they are surface rooters, and may be severely injured by disturbance. Ample water at this time of the year is absolutely essential.

FLOWER GARDEN.—During this hot, dry, often windy month, good soil conditions mean better results—faithful preparation always pays. Make sure before any seedlings are planted out that the beds have been well dug, and ample quantities of thoroughly decayed manure have been worked through, the surface being brought to a nice tilth. When weather permits, transplant seedlings to the beds, and protect each plant with a small twiggy branch to shade it during the hottest hours of the day. Lack of protection is the cause of many losses in flower beds, particularly when planting out during January to obtain very early flowering. Preparation for Winter-flowering annuals —Calendula, Nemesia, Cineraria, Primula, etc.—means deep digging, manure (or Peatmoss with Anderson's No. 18 or Excellenta), and later some lime. Antirrhinums thrive in any soil that is well-drained, deeply dug, and not over-manured. Do not disturb Antirrhinums with constant cultivation, and do not over water them. Mulch surface-rooting plants with decayed vegetable matter, or Peatmoss, to prevent drying out, and to keep the soil cool. Green plants of Dahlias may still be put in. Stakes should be driven into the deep rich soil before the plants are placed. Well established Dahlia plants should be mulched with short straw stable manure, and given some liquid manure every ten days, but make sure that the soil is well watered before applying the liquid. Gladioli corms for Autumn flowering may be put in, staked and kept well watered. Prepare beds for Daffodils and other bulbs by digging and only very light manuring. Bone Dust is the best commercial fertiliser for bulbs. Chrysanthemums will respond to a rich top-dressing at the end of this month. Cut back evergreen shrubs that have flowered, and top-dress with manure or feed with Anderson's No. 18 or Excellenta lightly cultivated in with some Peatmoss.

What to Sow and Plant during JANUARY

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Some allowance must be made where climatic conditions are substantially different.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Dwarf
Beans—Climbing
Beans—Butter
Carrot
Parsnip
Parsley
Spinach
Silver Beet
Sweet Corn (Table Maize)
Swede Turnip
White Turnip

Peas in the cooler districts.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Borecole or Kale
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Celery
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Tomato

On Low Mounds, in Warm Localities, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon—Rock
Melon—Water
Squash
Vegetable Marrow
Pumpkin

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Endive
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

ORCHARD

In warmer districts, sow seeds of Cow Peas, and in cooler parts, Tares or Vetches, broadcast between Fruit Trees, or on land where fruit trees are to be planted. Later the plants will be ploughed in for green manure. This gives valuable fertilising matter, and adds humus to the soil.

FLOWER GARDEN

In Prepared Boxes or Seed Pans, Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Aster
Alyssum
Anemone
Amaranthus
Balsam
Bellis (Daisy)
Cineraria
Campanula (Canterbury Bell)
Carnation
Celosia (Feathery and Crested)
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Delphinium
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Globe Amaranth
Godetia
Gaillardia
Marigold (English, French and African)
Nasturtium
Poppy (Iceland)
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Polyanthus
Portulaca
Primula
Primrose
Salpiglossis
Sunflower (Single and Double)
Stock
Sweet Pea (Early Flowering, especially Anderson's Spencer varieties)
Wallflower
Zinnia

Dainty Primula Malacoides likes a cool situation.

In Glass House or Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Calceolaria

Plant—

Brunsvigia
Hippeastrum
Nerine
Gladioli

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
Head Office - - - - 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL

WHAT TO DO IN FEBRUARY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—All vegetable plants will be the better for some protection from heat when being planted out this month. Established plants should be mulched with thoroughly decayed cow-manure, or failing this, with ample quantities of Peatmoss. This will conserve moisture and keep the soil cooler, generally, making for less labour as well as better results. In warmer districts, "Sets" for the Autumn crop of Potatoes, may be put in during February. The heaviest Potato yields are produced on naturally deep, rich, friable loam rather on the light side, but good crops may be grown in almost any well-worked soil. If the land intended for Potato growing is definitely poor, it must be well enriched with thoroughly decayed animal manures or with commercial fertiliser such as Anderson's No. 8, before the "sets" are planted. "Sets" of dwarf kinds should be planted 6 inches deep in rows 2 feet apart, 10 inches apart in the rows. Tall kinds will, of course, need more room. Medium sized tubers are best. Continue transplanting from seed beds or boxes, sturdy plants of Cabbage, Cauliflower Brussels Sprouts and Leek. Celery seedlings may be transplanted to trenches where soil is rich, light, loamy and above all, well drained. Celery is entirely unsuited to heavy, clayey soil, even though ample quantities of water must be available in order to obtain sweet, crisp stalks. Cucumber, Melon, Squash and Vegetable Marrow plants should be kept growing strongly. Remove all superfluous and weakly shoots, and pinch the points out of the fruit-bearing shoots after two or three leaves have developed beyond the young fruit. Bush Custard Squash and Bush Vegetable Marrow will not require this attention. Pinch out strong-growing shoots of the Autumn crop of Tomatoes, and cut away useless and weak growth. When carrying a heavy crop, the plants might require an occasional application of liquid manure just as the fruit is setting. Ample watering is necessary—but apply it to the roots, not to the foliage except very lightly after sun-down.

THE ORCHARD.—Citrus Trees badly affected with scale will require a second spraying with Harbas or Alboleum to control the pest. Allow three weeks to elapse between the first and second sprayings. Water all Citrus Trees well during this month, and give very light summer pruning should this be necessary. Continue Fruit Fly Control. (See page 18.)

FLOWER GARDEN.—Mulching with thoroughly decayed manure, or with Peatmoss, is necessary to avoid losing plants through drying out. Roses will need Summer pruning. First, remove all the dead and decaying wood and any weakly or badly formed growth. In the case of Hybrid Perpetuals, such as Frau Karl Druschki, shorten the longest of the remaining shoots to a well developed bud, but do not cut severely. With Tea, Hybrid Tea and similar Roses, slightly shorten those growths not likely to produce flowers from the terminal buds. Prune with an eye to the ultimate shape of the bush, and work some National Rose Food lightly round each plant, then top-dress with manure. Plant out strong-growing seedlings of Cineraria and Primula into rich, loamy soil in a sheltered spot so that they will be well established before forming flower heads. For home gardens we recommend Cineraria Hybrida Grandiflora (Single) in mixed colours. Iceland Poppy Seedlings may be planted out into the beds. Anderson's Orange Supreme, Gold Cups and Anderson's Rainbow Mixture are best sellers among the poppies. Seedling Stocks should be put in now for Winter flowering. Stocks revel in new ground. Failing this, lime the ground well, and dig deeply so as to mix it in thoroughly. Three weeks later give another digging, and work in deeply plenty of Bone Dust, bringing the soil to a nice fine tilth. See that the long roots are placed in as natural a position as possible, and the soil is well firmed. Stocks resent over-watering, but should never dry out. Finish off the pruning of Summer flowering evergreen shrubs that have finished, and apply well decayed manure or Peatmoss with Excellenta. Remove all fading blooms from Dahlia plants; keep the growth tied to the stakes, and give weak liquid manure occasionally, after watering. During February, the preparation of lawn areas may be started. Directions for this operation will be found on page 32.

What to Sow and Plant during FEBRUARY

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Dwarf French
Beans—Butter
Carrot
Parsnip
Parsley
Peas
Spinach
Silver Beet
Swede Turnip
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Borecole (Kale)
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Celery
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Savoy Cabbage

For Salads Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Endive
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish
Water Cress

Plant such Varieties of Potatoes as—

Anderson's
Up-to-date
Satisfaction
Factor

Beans, the most satisfying of all vegetables.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Acroclinium
Ageratum
Alyssum
Anemone
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)
Aquilegia (Columbine)
Arctotis
Brachycome
Calendula (English Marigold)
Candytuft
Canterbury Bell
Carnation
Chrysanthemum (Annual)
Cornflower
Delphinium
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Dimorphotheca
Gaillardia
Heuchera
Hunnemannia
Larkspur
Linaria
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemesia
Pansy
Petunia
Poppy
Ranunculus
Rhodanthe
Salvia
Schizanthus
Stock
Sweet Pea (early flowering)
Ursinia
Venidium
Wallflower

Sow Seeds of Lawn Grasses—Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Mixture.

The first planting of the season of a general collection of Winter and early Spring Flowering Bulbs, such as varieties of Polyanthus Narcissus, "Paper White," with sweetly-perfumed, pure white flowers, and Grand Soleil d'Or, with deep yellow flowers, may now be made. If planted this month they will flower in April and May.

SEND FOR BULB LIST, PUBLISHED THIS MONTH. POST FREE.

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
Head Office - - - - 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL

WHAT TO DO IN MARCH

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—March means a busy time in this part of the garden. In warmer districts, Peas may be sown largely. Well cultivated deep soil through which has been worked plenty of lime will give best results. English Wonder is the earliest and most prolific of the dwarf types, while Greenfeast is the most reliable and delicious of all varieties. Duke of Albany heads the list of tall-growing sorts. Also in warmer climates, heavy sowings of Broad Beans may be made, and the most satisfactory kinds for ordinary purposes are Giant Long Pod and Broad Windsor. Broad Beans do best on strong, even clayey soils. The last sowing of French and Butter Beans for the season is made this month. The best French varieties for household purposes are Canadian Wonder, Feltham Prolific and Brown Beauty. Among the Butter Beans, Startler, and Anderson's Wonder give splendid results. Seedlings of Winter and early Spring Vegetables—Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Celery (in trenches), Kale, Leek, Endive—may be planted out from the seed bed into the garden as weather permits, making sure that they do not want for water at any time. Lack of water to growing vegetables means a check in growth, and this usually results in coarse fibre and strong flavour. Hardy culinary herbs may be planted now—Marjoram, Sage, Thyme and Mint. With the one exception of Mint, do not have the soil too rich for herbs. If a fairly hungry soil is provided, the leaves have better flavour. Mint should be planted in an old house sink, a section of 18in. pipe or some form of container which can be sunk in the ground, leaving a rim about 3 inches above the level of the surrounding ground, then filled in with the richest possible soil. Unrestricted, this plant is likely to take charge of a situation. Eschalots, Garlic, Tree and Potato Onions prefer light rich soil, and if these subjects are planted 6 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart, cultivation will be easier. Too much emphasis can hardly be laid on the use of the hoe to keep the surface of the soil well stirred, and to chip out the weeds.

THE ORCHARD.—Finish any spraying of Citrus not completed, and prepare holes for any further trees to be planted in the coming season. In small gardens, choose a sunny spot if only one Citrus (preferably a lemon) is to be planted. Burn or boil any fruit that has fallen from stone fruit trees, and inspect fruit fly traps every five days.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Seedlings of Cineraria, Calendula, Stock, Iceland Poppy, Pansy, Primula, Wallflower, etc., raised from seed sown earlier should now be ready for planting out into beds where they are to flower. Cineraria bordered with Primula makes, in flower, a display not readily forgotten. Both subjects require a southerly aspect, rich soil, and protection from frost. The other items mentioned will respond to good open conditions where there is plenty of sunshine, but all are best planted on a cool day—preferably a showery one—and given a liberal watering to settle the soil round the roots. Plant out Bellis (Daisy), Polyanthus, Primrose for winter flowering—massed bedding effect is best for these. Carnations may be planted out now. These prefer light loam, but will thrive in almost any soil except heavy clay, provided it is well worked. Properly drained beds with ample sunshine and some lime are necessary. Drive in fine, round stakes at the time of planting, and tie the growth up firmly, allowing room for development. Prepare the ground for shrubs. Either call on, or write to Anderson's for information as to the best for your purpose. Bulbs should be planted this month. Daffodils need to be dug and re-planted only every four years. Grape Hyacinths, Lachenalia and Lily of the Valley prefer a spot where they can be grown undisturbed for a number of years. Cut Hydrangea back to firm matured wood, and fork in some well decayed manure. Pink or Red Hydrangeas will require frequent applications of lime, while Blue or Purple kinds need monthly dressings of Sulphate of Iron in order to maintain the colourings. Recondition English Lawns now by mowing closely, and top-dressing with sandy loam. Mix 1 dipper of Superphosphate with each barrow of soil, spread thinly over the surface and rub in with the back of the rake. .Do not water for three or four days. Rake bare patches, and sow some of Anderson's Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture, firm well, cover lightly with soil and water.

ANDERSON & CO. PTY. LTD. - - - SEED MERCHANTS
G.P.O. Box 1608 BB

What to Sow and Plant during MARCH

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Broad
Beans—Dwarf or French
Beans—Butter (last sowing for season)
Carrot
Onion
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Spinach
Silver Beet
Swede
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Cauliflower
Leek
Kohl Rabi

Plant—

Eschalot
Garlic
Potato Onion
Tree Onion
Rhubarb Roots

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish
Water Cress

Nemesia Strumosa makes a gay ribbon of colour.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Campanula (Canterbury Bell)
Candytuft
Carnation
Chrysanthemum (Annual)
Cineraria
Cornflower
Delphinium (Annual and Perennial)
Dianthus
Digitalis (Foxglove)
English Marigold (Calendula)
Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)
Forget-me-not
Gaillardia
Godetia
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Hollyhock
Lobelia
Lupinus
Lychnis
Mignonette
Mimulus
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Nigella
Pansy
Pentstemon
Poppy (Annual and Perennial)
Rhodanthe
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Stocks
Stokesia
Sweet Sultan
Virginian Stock
Venedium
Sweet Peas (Early Flowering)

Sow Seeds of—Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Lawn Grasses.

Plant the following Bulbs and Tubers:

Amaryllis
Anemone
Babiana
Calla
Daffodil
Freesia
Hyacinth
Ixia
Jonquil
Lachenalia
Nerines
Polyanthus Narcissus
Ranunculus
Snowflake
Sparaxis
Tritonia
Tulip
Watsonia

(ASK FOR BULB LIST)

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
Head Office - - - - 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL

WHAT TO DO IN APRIL

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—During this month, as a result of the warm Autumn rains, weeds will be growing apace. Use the hoe freely, and keep the surface soil lightly stirred. Unless the weather is unusually wet, keep the supply of water well up to all vegetable plants. Light mulching is good for crops planted earlier in the year. Continue to transplant seedlings of Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Kale and Leek, choosing the strongest of those, leaving the others to develop, for later planting out. Seed of Carrot, Swede and White Turnip is best sown in shallow drills. These drills should be 12 inches apart for the small varieties of Carrot, 15 to 18 inches apart for the larger growing types, and for the Turnips. These root crops need deep, rich, light loamy soil, and will not thrive in poor, thin, starved ground—a bed that has been heavily manured for a previous crop, such as Celery, Cabbage, etc., is ideal for root crops. If the soil is naturally poor, a dressing of well-decayed organic manure should be given, but if this is not available, Bone Dust and Superphosphate mixed with Peat-moss may be used, but either material should be worked well down into the ground at least two months before the seed is sown where it is to grow. Never place fertiliser less than a foot from the surface, or forked roots will result. Sow the seed thinly, and when the plants are about an inch high, thin them out—Carrots 4 to 6 inches apart, Turnips 6 to 8 inches. Red Beet requires much the same treatment, but the drills need to be 18 to 24 inches apart, and the seedlings "Singled" out to 12 inches apart. Quick growing is absolutely necessary for root crops, and good, deep soil with plenty of water is the best way to obtain rapid growth. Continue sowing Peas. In good, deep, well-worked soil Rhubarb Roots may be set out. Light, thin soil, or, on the other hand, heavy clay, will not produce wide, richly flavoured stems. Plant roots in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and the same distance between the plants, according to the vigour of the kind chosen. See that the root-stock is not covered too deeply—2 inches is quite enough. Rhubarb is a gross feeder, and the best results are obtained only with good treatment. Giant Crimson and Crimson Winter are the most favoured kinds. Established beds can be manured heavily at this time of the year.

THE ORCHARD.—Young Citrus Trees may now be planted out in positions prepared for them some little time ago. Stake each tree as it is planted, and in frosty districts, or where strong, cold winds are experienced, see that some protection is given both roots and growth of Citrus. Evergreen Fruit Trees—Loquats, Guavas, etc.—are best planted out this month. Drive in a stake for each tree before planting, and tie the growth to it lightly, but firmly.

FLOWER GARDEN.—April usually sees the end of Summer and Autumn flowering annuals. Pull them up, sacrificing the few remaining blooms if necessary, and throw them on to the rubbish heap **if they are quite free from disease**, and not too woody, otherwise drop them into the incinerator. Turn the soil deeply, and work in plenty of manure, or Peatmoss mixed with Anderson's Excellenta, and leave it in the rough for a fortnight or so, then lime freely. Continue planting out Winter and Early Spring-flowering annuals and perennials. Cut off the dying growth of herbaceous plants—Pentstemons, Delphiniums, Perennial Phlox, etc.—and burn it. These plants should be lifted, divided, and the younger, more vigorous portions planted back into reconditioned soil. Clip all hedges, except those in bloom or berry. On the other hand, berry-bearing bushes should be shortened back and given a dressing of manure. Spring-flowering Bulbs need to be put in at once—soil conditions and planting depths are given in our Bulb list (published February). Prepare the ground for planting evergreen trees and shrubs, then select these and plant them at first possible opportunity. Remove surplus buds from Camellias. These plants will require plenty of water should the weather be dry when the buds are expanding. Spray Calendulas with Colloidal Sulphur for rust control. This spraying will need to be done at intervals, care being taken to see that the solution reaches the stems, and under sides of the leaves.

What to Sow and Plant during APRIL

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Broad
Carrot
Onion
Parsnip
Peas
Spinach
Silver Beet
Swede Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Cauliflower
Leek
Kohl Rabi

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Onion
Lettuce
Mustard
Radish

Plant—

Eschalots
Garlic
Potato Onion
Tree Onion
Rhubarb

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Calendula (English Marigold)
Campanula (Canterbury Bell)
Candytuft
Carnation
Cineraria
Clintonia
Delphinium
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)
Forget-me-not
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Hunnemannia
Leptosyne
Larkspur
Linaria
Linum
Lobelia
Lupinus
Lychnis
Mignonette
Mimulus
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Nigella
Phlox Drummondii
Poppy
Schizanthus
Stocks
Sweet Pea (Early Flowering)
Wallflower

Plant such Bulbs as—

Amaryllis
Daffodil
Freesia
Hyacinth
Ixia
Jonquil
Nerines
Lachenalia
Polyanthus Narcissus
Tritonia
Watsonia
Anemone
Ranunculus
Sparaxis, etc.

Plant Carnations, Roses, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees.

Sweet Hyacinths, a joy in the garden or as indoor decoration.

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
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WHAT TO DO IN MAY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Although this month is cooler, do not neglect watering the vegetable garden in the absence of drenching rains. Neglect at this stage means tough, dry, bitter crops—poor results for a season's work. As crops mature, and are removed from the soil, recondition the beds and see that the manure is thoroughly decayed, working it well down into the lower layers. Give the ground a chance by allowing it to lie in the rough for a week or two after digging, after which it may be limed and brought into good condition. Keep the water well up to Celery, and see that Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Broccoli, Leek, Turnip, etc., are growing sturdily. Watch the plants for signs of Aphis (dust with Drymac or spray with Nicoteen). For green grubs that riddle the leaves, particularly of Cabbage, spray regularly with Kata-killa or Arsinette. Dusting with Drymac is also effective in dry weather. Prepare beds for Asparagus. Rich river flat soil produces the finest Asparagus, and for the best results, garden soil should be made up to much the same excellent quality. Prepare the bed by deep digging—2 feet deep is best—and manuring. Then remove 6 inches of top-soil and form shallow ridges 3 to 4 feet apart. Place the crowns 12 to 18 inches apart, staggering the rows, with the roots in downward spread, covering them with the 6 inches of soil previously removed. Give a good thick coating of well-rotted stable manure, and later a dusting of bone dust and blood meal. Good drainage and ample water are essentials. A light layer of ordinary salt is of special value in the Asparagus bed. For the first season, cut the shoots lightly. Tall growth on established Asparagus beds may be cut to the ground and the soil manured. For Horseradish, deeply worked sandy loam with plenty of water will produce finely flavoured roots. Whatever manure is used, it should be placed well down in the lower layers. Plant in rows 24 inches apart, 15 inches between plants, making sure that the thicker end is uppermost. Cultivate freely.

THE ORCHARD.—Deep and thorough preparation of the ground where Black and White Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries are to be grown may be carried out this month. Strawberry plants may be placed out now. Well-drained, properly prepared beds in an open, sunny situation, thorough and frequent cultivation, an abundance of moisture during dry weather, and well-mulched beds free from weeds are the essentials of successful Strawberry culture. Strawberry Hawkesbury is a variety that has come to the fore during the last season or two. Plant these 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet 6 inches apart. Creswell's Seedling, Mason's Immense, Phenomenal, all give splendid crops in home gardens. Plant these 1 foot apart in rows 2 feet apart. Do not cover the crowns when planting. In those orchard areas where Tares, Vetches or Cow Peas were sown some time ago the plough may be used to turn in this green manure, and to put the ground into good heart. Continue the planting of Citrus in areas not subject to frost. In frosty districts it would be better to reserve requirements now for later delivery and planting.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The beginning of the busiest time of the year—the planning and carrying out of any big changes in garden areas, making new gardens, extending old ones and preparing for winter digging by moving shrubs that have overgrown their positions. Have the new places ready, stakes, if necessary, driven in, then set about the work quickly. Evergreen shrubs will need to be cut back lightly, but if it can be avoided, do not prune Spring-flowering Shrubs during moving operations or the season will be lost. The planting of evergreen subjects proceeds during this month. When a plant is received from the nursery, turn it out of the pot, remove the crocks or coarse ash at the bottom, squeeze the soil **slightly**, and place in the ground just a little below the level of the surrounding soil. Firm it well and water. Fill up to ground level with fine soil. Continue the planting out of named varieties of Carnations. Stately Liliums should be planted out this month. A cool, protected spot, shaded from both hot and cold winds, with well-drained, rich, sandy loam is most suitable. A small amount of grit or sand in the ground is good, and each Lilium bulb should be lightly covered with the same material. Usually bulbs of these lovely Liliums are planted "twice their own diameter" in depth—6 to 8 inches in most cases.

What to Sow and Plant during MAY

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beans—Broad
Carrot
Onion
Parsnip
Peas
Parsley
Spinach
Silver Beet
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Kohl Rabi
Leek

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish
Water Cress (late sowing)

Plant—

Asparagus Roots
Celery in trenches
Culinary Hardy Herbs
Eschalots
Garlic
Horse Radish
Rhubarb

THE ORCHARD

The thorough preparation of the ground on which it is proposed to plant deciduous fruit trees and bush fruits, such as Black and White Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., should be completed as soon as possible, so that it will be in first-class condition.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Coreopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Eschscholtzia (Californian Poppy)
Godetia
Larkspur (Annual)
Linaria
Linum
Lupin
Mignonette
Nemophila
Pansy
Sweet Pea
Stock (Ten-week & Giant Perfection)

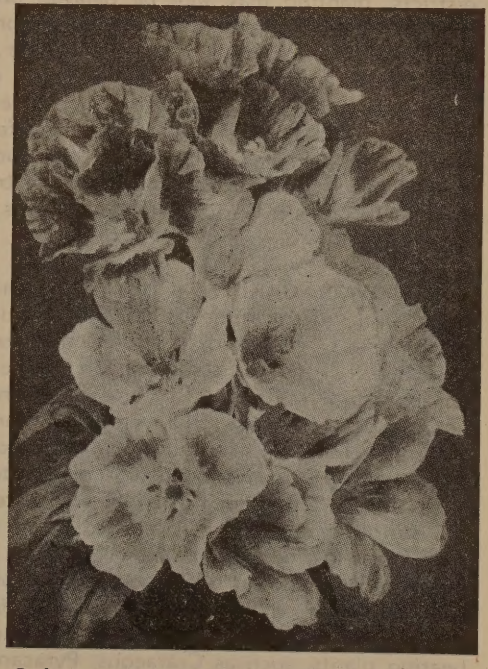
Sow seeds of Lawn Grasses—Creeping Bent and Anderson's Evergreen Mixture.

Plant the following Bulbs and Tubers:

Ixia
Montbretia
Nerines
Scilla
Watsonia
Spanish Iris
Zephyranthes

Plant—

Liliums, Roses, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs and Trees.



Godetias, hardy and colourful, make summer gardens a delight.

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WHAT TO DO IN JUNE

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—The motto for this month should be "Dig deeply." Beds that have been used for successive crops should be well turned, and, according to the crop that is to follow, should be re-conditioned. In the Coastal Areas, the main Onion crop may now be sown. The ideal medium is fairly strong soil, rather on the heavy side, slightly moist, rich with manure, well drained, deeply dug, and thoroughly broken up. Sandy soil means a quick crop, but the Onions do not keep as well. Ground from which a crop of Celery has been lifted will produce splendid Onions. Sow the seed thinly and evenly in shallow drills, 15 inches apart, and cover lightly with soil. A little soot and a pinch of salt distributed with the seed seems to prevent the attacks of soil insects. Brown Spanish, Hunter River Early Brown, Odourless, and Anderson's Mammoth Silver King are among the best for general use. If the seed is sown in seed beds, sow it very thickly, and before transplanting trim the top and root slightly. Avoid deep planting. Seed for pickling Onions should be sown thickly and not thinned. Anderson's Champion, The Queen, and Silver Skin are reliable varieties for pickling. Jerusalem Artichokes may now be planted out in rows 3 feet part, the tubers being 18 inches apart in the rows. Artichokes make better growth in somewhat hungry ground. Seedlings of Kohl Rabi from seed sown earlier will be ready for planting out. This delicious vegetable is too often neglected by the home gardener. The tops or leaves provide a sweet "spinach," while the rounded root is cooked as a mild and delicately flavoured White Turnip. Good rich soil, quick growth, and picking when the bulbs are about 2 to 2½ inches in diameter will give best results. See that the plants from early-sown Peas are given supports—twiggy sticks are better than smooth ones. Keep a sharp watch for Aphis (spray with Nicoteen) and Grubs (dust with Drymac or spray with Katakilla).

THE ORCHARD.—The main planting of Deciduous Fruit Trees will take place this month. Apples, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Pears, etc., and Bush Fruits (Currants, etc.), as well as Strawberries, should be put in now. In the very cold districts, planting may well be delayed until a little nearer the Spring, but to avoid disappointment, requirements should be ordered at this time for later delivery. Few Fruit Trees need specially rich soil. Where space does not permit ploughing, the ground should be deeply dug over a fair area for each tree to avoid making a pot-hole where water will lodge. When planting, do not expose the roots to sun or wind more than is necessary, and cut off with a sharp knife or secateurs any bruised or broken roots. Every young tree should be staked, this support being driven in before planting. Avoid deep planting. Prune lightly. Spray established Peaches and Nectarines with Colloidal Sulphur to prevent Curly Leaf. Give Citrus a good dressing of lime, but do not cultivate it in deeply.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the main planting month for Roses in coastal areas. Select and order varieties quickly to avoid disappointment. An open, sunny situation, north-easterly preferred, sheltered from southerly and westerly winds, good drainage, and deep, rich ground somewhat on the heavy side will produce magnificent plants with an abundance of splendid blooms. Remember, roots were intended for the soil, so do not expose them longer than necessary during planting operations. Cut off any bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife or secateurs, dispose the roots in the hole with a downward and outward tendency, distribute fine soil over the roots, firm slightly, place more soil on top, then firm well, and water before bringing the soil up to the level of the surrounding ground. Standard Roses should be staked. Keep the soil well stirred round Spring-flowering bulbs. Give Iris, Delphiniums, Larkspurs, and Lupins a good dressing of lime. Cut back such subjects as deciduous Hibiscus, Ceratostigma, Abutilons, Summer-flowering Buddleias, Lagerstroemia, etc., and fork in some manure round each plant. **DO NOT** cut back Spring-flowering plants—Prunus, Lilac, Spiraeas, or Berry-bearing plants, such as Crataegus, Pyracantha, otherwise the season will be lost. These plants, however, will need to share in the yearly soil reconditioning with manure.

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What to Sow and Plant during JUNE

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VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beans—Broad
Carrot
Onion
Parsnip
Parsley
Peas
Spinach
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Kohl Rabi

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

Plant—

Asparagus
Eschalots
Garlic
Jerusalem Artichokes
Rhubarb

ORCHARD

Plant out Deciduous Fruit Trees, such as Apples, Peaches, Pears, etc. Bush Fruits such as Gooseberries, Currants, etc., and Fruit-bearing plants such as Strawberries, Grape Vines.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Candytuft
Centaurea
Forget-me-not
English Marigold (Calendula)
Godetia
Linaria
Linum
Lupin
Mignonette
Nemophila
Sweet Pea
Stock

Plant—

A general collection of Roses, Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Roses, also the following kinds of Bulbs: Achimenes, Alstroemeria, Crinum, Flag Iris, Gladioli, Gloriosa, Japanese Iris, Lilium, Montbretia, Pancratium, Tigridia, Tuberose.

ASK FOR GLADIOLI LIST, PUBLISHED THIS MONTH.

Petty as a picture—Linaria in mixed shades.

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WHAT TO DO IN JULY

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—This month gives us the main Potato planting. Naturally deep, rich, friable loam, rather on the light side, will produce the best crops. Directions for Potato-growing are given on page 4 (February). Beds intended for Tomato-growing later on should be deeply dug, heavily limed, and left in the rough for a time. At this time of the year constant cultivation of vegetable beds is essential. Where ample quantities of well-decayed manure are not available, Peatmoss with suitable fertilisers (given under each heading in our General Catalogue, vegetable section) may be dug through the soil with excellent effect, producing splendid crops in the coming season. During this month, any drainage problems should be tackled. Effective drainage plays a most important part in successful gardening, and the underlying principle of the work is to carry off surplus water from the water-table beneath the soil. The employment of a good professional gardener who understands this work would be an economical way of obtaining first-hand advice on this matter, as each garden likely to require draining presents an individual problem. Continue to transplant Leek seedlings from the seed beds. Before they are as thick as a pencil is the best time to move them. They like good, rich soil. Plant them out in trenches 5 or 6 inches deep, making a hole into which each plant is dropped, also about 5 inches deep and 12 inches apart. When the plants are established, an occasional application of liquid manure, or Nitrate of Soda, will help them, as they are very gross feeders and must be kept on the "move." As the plants advance, draw the soil up a little as for Celery. This has a blanching effect and, in addition, improves the flavour. Sweet Potato Tubers may be lifted, cleaned and stored. Refuse from Marrow, Pumpkin, Cucumber, and Squash plants should be burned, and the soil dug and left in the rough after being heavily limed.

THE ORCHARD.—Continue the planting of Nut Trees, Deciduous and Evergreen Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and Berry plants. In selecting varieties of Fruit and Nut Trees, ask for our advice regarding the correct kinds for your district. During July, the main pruning operations take place. Burn all prunings after the operation is completed, and spray Apples with Alboleum for Woolly Aphis; Nectarines, Peaches, and Apricots with Colloidal Sulphur and Bordinette to combat fungoid diseases and Curly Leaf.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Manuring of garden areas should be the main portion of this month's work. Not less than a fortnight after manuring give a good dressing of lime to those plants which like it, and repeat this operation every second year. Australian Natives, such as Wattle, Geraldton Wax Flower, Chorizema, etc., are not partial to lime or to strong manures or commercial fertilisers in quantity, so these should be withheld. Continue any alterations in the garden and the moving of any shrubs during this month. Burn all Rose prunings and follow the cutting with a spray of kerosene emulsion, Volck or Alboleum. Some well-decayed cow or stable manure should be lightly worked round the roots of all Rose bushes. In the absence of organic manure, use Peatmoss mixed with National Rose Food. Climbing plants (deciduous varieties, with the exception of Wistaria) should be cut back where necessary and manured. Ornamental hedges may now be set out. For tall hedges, the common Olive, Large-leaved Privet, Duranta, Crataegus and Pyracantha may be selected. For medium-growing hedges, Tecoma capensis, Photinia glabra rubens, Coprosma and Escallonia are suggested. For lower-growing hedges, Lonicera nitida, Ochna, Murraya should be considered. Hybrid Tea, Tea and Polyantha Roses also make splendid hedges and should be included in gardens where space is a consideration, as their free-flowering habit makes their abundant blooms valuable for house decoration. Plant only one variety for a Rose Hedge. Dahlias cut back earlier may now be lifted and stored to dry off. Dig the ground from which the tubers were lifted, turn well, work in some manure and, later on, lime. It is not too early in the warmer districts to prepare for summer displays by making up the beds for Asters, Zinnias, Phlox, etc. At this time of the year it is wise to burn any refuse about the garden, as the spores of fungous diseases often lie dormant on the surface of soil under leaves and light rubbish. The first warm days of Spring quicken fungous growth, resulting in wholesale attacks disastrous to plants and flowers alike. Early this month a heavy dressing of lime should be applied to beds where Gladioli are to be planted.

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What to Sow and Plant during JULY

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VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beans—Broad
Beet
Carrot
Onion
Peas
Parsnip
Parsley
Spinach
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Leek

In a Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Cape Gooseberry
Capsicum
Cucumber
Rock Melon
Purple Egg Plant
Tomato (for early crops)

Home-grown Potatoes reduce living costs.

In a Warm Corner in the Open, Sow Seeds of—

Marrow
Pumpkin
Squash

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

Plant—

Asparagus
Garlic
Herbs
Horse Radish
Jerusalem Artichoke
Onion
Rhubarb
Potato

POTATO LIST PUBLISHED THIS MONTH. SEND FOR YOUR COPY—FREE AND POST FREE.

ORCHARD

Plant—

Deciduous Fruit Trees
Bush Fruits
Grape Vines

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Candytuft
Carnation
Clintonia
Coreopsis
Cornflower
Dianthus
Godetia
Hollyhock
Larkspur
Linum
Mignonette
Nasturtium
Nemophila
Phlox Drummondii
Rudbeckia
Sweet Sultan

Plant—

General Collection of Evergreen and Deciduous Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Ornamental and Shade Trees, Roses, Hedge Plants.

Plant Bulbs of the following kinds:—

Achimene
Agapanthus
Calla
Chlidanthus
Crinum
Flag Iris
Gladioli
Gloriosa Superba
Kniphofia
Lilium
Lily of the Valley
Pancratium
Polygonatum
Schizostylis
Tigridia
Tuberose
Tuberous Begonia

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WHAT TO DO IN AUGUST

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Beds from which Winter Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts have been cut, should now be dug over and lightly limed. These beds will be ideal for the growing of root crops such as Beet, Turnips and Carrots, and could be reserved for such. Planting of Potato "sets" should go on while there is time. Tomato seedlings raised from seed sown earlier, in a glass house or glass frame, should be hardened off and made ready for planting out at the end of this month. Choose a northerly aspect protected from South and West winds for the earliest crop. At least 15 days before planting the seedlings out, dig some of Anderson's Soil Steriliser through the top soil of Tomato Beds, and bring the surface into nice condition. Rich, well drained loam that has been allowed to lie idle during the sunny Autumn days is ideal for Tomato culture. Care must be taken to see that the first Tomato seedlings planted out are protected from frost until all danger is over. Reliable varieties for home use are—Anderson's Repeater, Australian Earliana, Bonny Best, Break o' Day, Marglobe and Red Marhio. Further sowings of seed may be made until November. In warmer districts, Chokos may be planted out this month. These plants like deep, rich, well-worked soil. They are very rapid growers, and unless fairly good soil and ample water in the warm weather are provided, good crops of delicately flavoured fruits cannot be expected. Chokos die down in the winter, but the roots should be left undisturbed. During this month, a Herb bed, if not attended to earlier in the season, should be formed. Parsley is best grown from seed sown in a shady spot for summer supplies, and a sunny one for Winter cutting. Deep, rich, gritty loam that carries a fair proportion of manure, is necessary for full flavoured leaves. Watch the kitchen garden carefully for signs of pests and diseases. Attack green vegetable grubs with Katakilla or Drymac, and Aphis with Nicoteen. All of these preparations are entirely harmless to human beings, and may be used right up to the time of picking.

THE ORCHARD.—Passion Vines may be planted out this month. Deeply worked, well manured soil must be provided as they are very gross feeders. Good drainage is also essential, although abundant moisture is required during the growing season. The plants may need some protection from frosts for the first season, after which they should be quite hardy enough, except in very cold climates. When fruiting is over, fork in some well decayed cow manure. Nectarines, Peaches and Plums need spraying before bud-burst with Bordeaux (Bordinette) and Colloidal Sulphur to prevent Curly Leaf and Brown Rot respectively.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Manuring and light cultivation should be given to Spring blossoming plants such as Lilac, Spiraea, etc. Weeds will start to grow apace, and the constant use of the hoe will be necessary in order to keep them in check. Make up the beds for Summer flowering annuals and see that ample seed is sown to provide an adequate supply of seedlings. Fork in the lime dressing given early last month to the beds of Gladioli corms. Surprisingly good results may be obtained by growing Gladioli in almost any ordinary garden soil, but if well-worked, richly manured ground is given, splendid spikes will be cut. A sunny spot protected from hot winds gives the flowering spikes a better chance. A fortnight before planting the corms, work some Anderson's Soil Steriliser into the top soil to prevent soil insects causing injury. Keep the soil round Spring-flowering bulbs free from weeds. Lily of the Valley likes a cool, shaded spot, which never really dries out, but on the other hand, it is necessary that the plants have sunshine at some period of growth, preferably after the flowering period. Very rich, deep soil, similar to that found in pockets on shaded hill-sides, or cool gullies, produces these delicate, delightfully perfumed spikes of dainty flowers. Peatmoss with Anderson's Excellenta, will make an excellent substitute if organic manure is not available. During this month watch the Rose bushes for Aphis. If the plants are not badly infected, the insects may be swept off with the finger and thumb and crushed, but if beyond that mild control, spray with Nicoteen. Dahlias dug last month will have dried off thoroughly, and growth may be cut back to within 6 inches of the tubers and burnt. Shake the tubers free of soil and store for later planting.

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What to Sow and Plant during AUGUST

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Broad
Carrot
Onion
Peas
Parsnip
Parsley
Spinach Beet
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Leek
Purple Egg Plant
Tomato
Capsicum
Cape Gooseberry—in warm position

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

On Low Mounds composed of rich soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon—Rock
Melon—Water
Pumpkin
Squash
Vegetable Marrow

Plant—

Asparagus
Chokos
Garlic
Herbs
Jerusalem Artichoke
Potato
Rhubarb

ORCHARD

Except in the colder districts, all Fruit Trees should be planted by the end of this month.

FLOWER GARDEN

Aquilegia likes a shaded garden best, but will grow in full sunshine.

Sow Seeds of—

Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Aster
Brachychome
Coreopsis
Campanula
Celosia
Candytuft
Carnation
Clianthus Dampieri
Delphinium
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Ipomaea
Lobelia
Lupin
Marigold
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Poppy
Rhodanthe
Salpiglossis
Statice
Schizanthus
Zinnia

Golden Calliopsis might be called sunshine on the ground.

In Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus
Gloxinia
Tuberous Begonia

Plant—

Achimene
Calla
Chlidanthus
Crinum
Gladioli
Gloriosa
Gloxinia
Hemerocallis
Flag Iris
Kniphofia
Lily of the Valley
Tuberous and Basket Begonia
Tuberose

Complete the planting of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Climbing Plants, Roses, Herbaceous Perennials.

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WHAT TO DO IN SEPTEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Now that beds from which Winter Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc., were taken, have been dug over and rested a little, sowings of root crops mentioned in August, should begin. These are best sown in shallow drills and thinned out from time to time as they develop. New beds may be formed for Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts, Leek, etc. Continue planting out Tomato Seedlings that have been well hardened off, but see that they are protected from damage by frost, and that the warmest situations in the garden are still being chosen for them. Sweet Corn or Table Maize is a most delicious vegetable too often neglected by home gardeners. Seed may be sown even during August, in strawberry boxes (three seeds to each box to save "misses"), the boxes being kept in a very warm situation, and then the growing plants transplanted with as little root disturbance as possible during September. This often means saving weeks in the first cropping. Otherwise, seed may be sown in the garden during September when all danger of frost is over. Deep, sweet soil with plenty of manure, sunshine, an abundance of water and frequent cultivation are the secrets of success with this luscious vegetable. In the absence of manure, Peatmoss used with Anderson's No. 3 Fertiliser will give most satisfactory results. A dressing of lime some weeks before the sowing of seed is also an advantage. Sowing about 1½ inches deep will give best results for early crops. Sow in rows 3 to 4 feet apart with 10 to 12 inches between the plants. Keep the weeds down by hoeing, and when the plants are about a foot high, draw the soil up round the stems. Anderson's Table Queen and Golden Sunshine are the two varieties recommended for the home garden. Pick when the kernels are full and plump, and exude a little milky juice when pressed with the thumb nail. Early plantings of Potatoes should now be ready for earthing up. Melons (Rock and Water) Marrow, Squash and Cucumber require deeply worked, very rich soil, somewhat on the light side. Plenty of manure should be worked into the lower layers, and mounds about 6 inches high, 2 feet across, and 6 feet apart should be formed. In each hill, 4 or 5 seeds should be sown, and when the seedlings have developed a few leaves, pull out the weaker ones, leaving the strongest two to produce the crop. In small gardens, preference should be given to Early White Custard Bush Squashes, and Long Fruited White Bush Marrows.

THE ORCHARD.—Crops of Citrus Fruits will have been gathered in most districts, and any pruning that needs to be done should receive immediate attention. Anderson's Fertiliser No. 5 should be worked lightly into the surface soil. Peach and other stone fruit trees should be sprayed with Nicoteen to control Aphis. Apple and Pear Trees should be sprayed with Arsinette or Arsenate of Lead to keep Codlin Moth in check. Fruit Fly control should be started this month, by setting glass traps filled with lure.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This month sees the first big transplanting of summer-flowering annuals, Asters, Antirrhinums, Petunias, etc., even early transplanting of Zinnias may take place now. Keep the hoe moving constantly in order to control weeds which will take possession if they are allowed. Early plantings of bedding plants, such as Begonia semperflorens in all its varieties, may be made in warmer districts. Plantings of herbaceous perennials (such as Pentstemons) should be completed this month. Such gems as Perennial Asters, Rudbeckia, Golden Glow (for late flowering) and Thalictrum, should not be neglected. Cannas in all their vivid colourings may be planted out this month. The soil should be rich, deep and well worked, and ample water must be available for them when they are growing. In the colder districts, the main pruning of roses is done during this month, and the same directions as given earlier (July) should be followed. In warmer districts, where the bushes are growing freely, it will be necessary to remove some of the growth where it has become too dense. Spray with Nicoteen to destroy the Aphis, and see that the soil is kept well stirred and free from weeds. In warmer districts, Buffalo lawns may be put down this month, and preparation made for the sowing of Couch Grass Lawns where these are desirable. Established Buffalo Lawns may be top-dressed with fine sandy loam after the grass has been cut.

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What to Sow and Plant during SEPTEMBER

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VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Dwarf and Tall French
Beans—Butter
Carrot
Onion
Peas
Parsnip
Parsley
Swede Turnip
Sweet Corn
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Cape Gooseberry
Celery
Egg Plant (Purple and White)
Capsicum
Leek
Rhubarb
Tomato

On Low Mounds, composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon—Preserving, Rock and Water
Pumpkin
Squash
Vegetable Marrow

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

Plant—

Tomato
Herbs

ORCHARD

In colder districts, plant out Citrus Trees, ordered early in the season.

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Aster
Balsam
Begonia (bedding)
Coreopsis
Celosia
Dahlia
Carnation
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Helianthus
Ipomoea
Gomphrena
Marigold (French and African)
Mina lobata
Nasturtium
Phlox drummondii
Petunia
Portulaca
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabiosa
Sweet Pea
Zinnia

In Glass House or Glass Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus
Gloxinia
Tuberous Begonia (Single, Double and Basket)

Salvia Splendens Bonfire—flowers freely through the summer.

Plant—

Summer and Autumn-flowering bulbous and tuberous rooted plants, such as

Achimene
Agapanthus
Calla
Canna
Flag Iris
Gladioli
Kniphofia
Japanese Iris
Tuberose
Tuberous Begonia

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
Head Office - - - - 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL

WHAT TO DO IN OCTOBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—In October comes the time when the vegetable plot demands every available moment, when the weeds grow over-night, and the soil, a few short days ago, wet enough it seemed, to last for weeks, cries out for water. Now does the wise gardener realise the necessity and economy of hoeing. Leave the weeds lying for a day or two in the hot spring sunshine, then collect them and add to the compost pit. No garden can afford to be without a pit where vegetable matter can safely be thrown to decay without losing the very qualities that make it of value to the garden. Two well-managed pits should supply sufficient matter for a garden of ordinary size. Take advantage of any showery weather to transplant well-rooted seedlings from seed beds so that they will establish themselves before the hot weather breaks on them. Thin out root crops that are coming on. The tops and tiny bulbs of Turnips cooked together make a delicious Spring Spinach. Crisp salad plants are always in demand, and taken from the garden they are much sweeter than bought ones. With a little care and foresight a constant supply can be maintained throughout the year. The soil for growing salads must, of necessity, be as rich and well prepared as in any other part of the vegetable garden. Radishes will not thrive in heavy clay soil, but seed may be sown every three or four weeks throughout the year under suitable conditions—a dry situation in the Winter, and a cool, moist one in the Summer. Radishes do not thrive on freshly manured ground. Lettuce needs rich, loose soil and similar situations to Radishes. Should Lettuce plants be slow in development, liquid manure will stimulate growth and make for crisper, sweeter leaves. Plenty of water must be available, and the soil well drained. Seedlings for main crop Tomatoes may now be planted out, and attention given to those set out earlier in the season. The leading growth should be tied to supports, and the superfluous shoots removed.

THE ORCHARD.—Grape Vines will be making good growth, and when the shoots carry 8 to 10 small leaves, spray with Bordinette (prepared Bordeaux Mixture) to obtain control of Downy Mildew. Colloidal Sulphur may be mixed with the Bordinette and sprayed at the same time for control of Powdery Mildew. Grape Vines planted on trellises near verandahs, or on arches over windows where the green growth will give shade during the hot weather, are a decided advantage. Keep down the weeds in orchard areas, as many pests use this cover in which to breed. Currant Bushes, well started in growth, will appreciate a good dressing of manure during the Springtime. Spray Apples with Arsinette at blossom fall for control of Codlin Moth.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This month, even more than September, shows the satisfactory results of good soil preparation. When Rose buds are about the size of large peas, early in the month, give each plant a dressing of National Rose Food. Cultivate it lightly in and keep the water going. Remove any faded blooms, cutting back to an eye pointing outward. Remove all dead Winter and early Spring-flowering plants such as Pansies, Poppies, Calendulas, etc., if this has not already been done, and burn them. Turn the beds deeply. A quantity of Anderson's Soil Steriliser worked through the top spit while the ground is being turned for sunning, will help keep it free from soil pests, but a fortnight must elapse before other seedlings are put in. Zinnias, Asters Antirrhinums, Phlox Drummondii, Amaranthus, Celosia and the attractive little Capsicum plants (which produce brightly coloured berries in Autumn) are all hardy enough to be used in every garden, provided the correct soil and aspect are given in every case. In warmer districts, Dahlia tubers may now be planted out in beds of rich soil. As they are gross feeders, proper soil preparation is essential. See that strong stakes are driven in before the tubers are covered. In white-ant country, angle iron or conduit piping ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) may be used instead of wooden stakes. Rooted Chrysanthemum cuttings may also be set out in their beds. If the plants are tall and spindly, pinch out the tip and watch for signs of Aphis (spray with Nicoteen) and Caterpillars (spray with Katakilla or dust with Drymac). See that Gladioli do not lack water. Spring-flowering shrubs will be at their best, so that any trimming that needs to be done may be carried out at this time, using the flowers for house decoration. Continue the preparation of lawn areas, sowing Couch Grass, or dibbling in Buffalo or Kikuyu roots.

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What to Sow and Plant during OCTOBER

This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—French, Dwarf and Tall
Beans—Butter
Beans—Lima
Carrot
Okra
Parsley
Peas
Sweet Corn
Spinach
White Turnip

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Cabbage
Cape Gooseberry
Capsicum
Egg Plant
Celery
Leek
Tomato

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon (Rock and Water)
Pumpkin
Squash
Vegetable Marrow

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus
Antirrhinum
Aster
Balsam
Coreopsis
Celosia (Feathery and Crested)
Clianthus Dampieri
Convolvulus
Cosmos
Dahlia
Dianthus
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia
Gomphrena
Helianthus
Ipomoea
Marigold (African and French)
Mina Lobata
Maurandya
Nasturtium
Pelargonium
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Scabiosa
Sweet Peas (in colder districts)
Sweet Sultan
Zinnia

Petunias revel in full sunshine.

Lawn Grasses—Sow seeds of Couch; plant roots of Buffalo Grass.

In a Glass House or Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Coleus
Gloxinia
Tuberous Begonia (both Single and Double-flowering varieties)

DAHLIA AND CHRYSANTHEMUM LIST PUBLISHED THIS MONTH—POST FREE.

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WHAT TO DO IN NOVEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—November brings the time when mulching becomes a necessity. "Mulching" means covering the soil with a layer of well decayed cow or stable manure, with decomposed vegetable matter, Peatmoss or even with lawn clippings. This conserves the moisture, keeps the soil cool, and eventually, when the material is cultivated in, it enriches the area over which it was spread. The depth of the mulch depends upon the plants growing in the bed as well as on the quality of the soil beneath. Gross feeders will require deep mulching, light feeders somewhat less. Poor soils, deep mulching, heavy soils, little at all. The surface soil between the rows of all young crops should be kept hoed, particularly after rain. Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, and Vegetable Marrows should have attention. Remove all weakly or superfluous growths, and cut the leaders of shoots which are growing too strongly. Give support to tall-growing Beans and Peas. Rhubarb and Sea Kale at this time of the year tend to develop flower stems. Those stems should be cut away as soon as they appear. Rooted Sweet Potato cuttings should be planted out this month. Sandy loam, somewhat on the light side, but with plenty of well-decayed manure dug through, will produce fine large tubers of sweet flavour and good texture. The growth on Tomato plants should be tied to stakes provided, to prevent damage by wind. Better crops are usually gathered from staked plants. Watch Tomato plants for signs of Wilt. If this appears, dig the affected plants and **BURN THEM.** Lime the area well and leave in the rough, open to the sun for a few days. Do not re-plant with Tomatoes or the disease will in all probability attack the new seedlings. Keep the plants free from Aphis by frequent sprayings of Nicoteen. Give them plenty of water, preferably on the roots rather than on the foliage, except after sundown. Remove any leaves that are lying on the ground as infection often attacks these and is thereby transmitted to the rest of the plant.

THE ORCHARD.—Grape Vine shoots will be sufficiently developed to be tied loosely to their supports to prevent injury from wind. Bunches of Grapes will now be defined, and when two or three leaves have developed beyond the bunch, the top should be pinched off and lateral growths kept short. Caterpillars on Grape Vines should be controlled with frequent sprayings of Arsinette or Katakilla. Continue spraying as instructed for October to prevent Mildews in Grape Vines. Spray for Fruit Fly or set Traps filled with lure. These traps should be inspected every 5 days and refilled. Apple Trees should be sprayed every three weeks from blossom-fall, with Arsinette, for control of Codlin Moth.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue transplanting seedlings of Summer-flowering annuals, and protect them with twiggy branches to prevent exhaustion from heat and sun. Phlox Drummondii seed is best sown where it is to flower. Continue the trimming of Rose Bushes by removing faded flowers. Long growths may well be shortened to an eye pointing outward. Watch for signs of Mildew on Rose Bushes, and spray with Liver of Sulphur (1 ounce to 2 gallons of water), or dust the plants regularly from Spring blooming on, with 9 parts of Flowers of Sulphur to 1 part of Arsenate of Lead powder. Dust this preparation while the foliage is still damp with dew, and repeat the application immediately after rain. Keep the soil around Rose Bushes well cultivated, and occasionally dust the ground with powdered Sulphur, especially on hot, still mornings. Chrysanthemums and Dahlias (tubers or green plants) may now be planted out. Chrysanthemum plants may have the tip pinched out at the end of this month if this attention has not already been given. Choose a warm, sunny situation, dig the soil well, and plant a selection of sweet-scented Bouvardias, which will bloom well during the Summer months. Further attention may be given to Spring-flowering shrubs by cutting to ensure shapely growth, and mulching to assist development after flowering. Cut the dried leaves from Daffodils, and towards the end of this month, lift bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., and dry them off. The making of lawns may continue this month. For directions see page 32.

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What to Sow and Plant during NOVEMBER

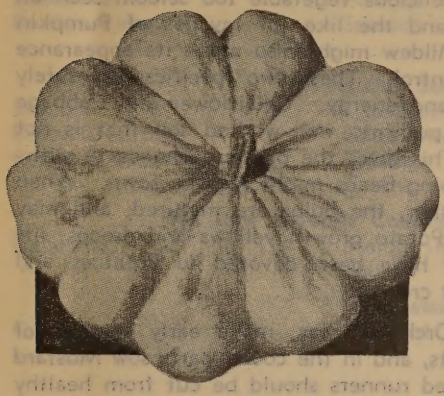
This list is compiled for Coastal Areas of N.S.W. Due allowance must be made where extremes of climate are experienced.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

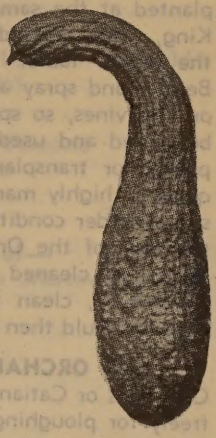
In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Dwarf French
Beans—Butter
Beans—Lima
Beans—Runner
Carrot
Parsnip
Sweet Corn
White Turnip

Liberal sowings of Culinary Peas in colder districts.



Early White Custard Squash, a delicate and most delicious vegetable.



Crookneck Bush Squash rivals the Custard Squash in sweetness.

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Celery
Capsicum
Cape Gooseberry
Tomato

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon (Rock and Water)
Pumpkin
Squash
Vegetable Marrow

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

Plant—

Tomato
Sweet Potato
Herbs

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Antirrhinum
Aster
Amaranthus
Balsam
Celosia (Feathery and Crested)
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)
Helianthus (Sunflower)
Marigold (African and French)
Mesembryanthemum
Portulaca
Phlox Drummondii
Primula Malacoides
Scabiosa
Salpiglossis
Sweet William
Sweet Sultan
Verbena
Zinnia

Lawn Grasses—Sow Seeds of Couch and plant Roots of Buffalo Grass.

Plant—

Dahlia
Chrysanthemum

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WHAT TO DO IN DECEMBER

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Unless water is kept up to vegetable plants this month, it is obvious that the net results of a gardener's work will be considerably less owing to exhaustion. Mulching and frequent soil cultivation will help to keep the soil at a lower temperature, while copious watering will also be necessary. In light, rich soil that has been deeply dug, plant out seedlings of Cape Gooseberry. These need to be placed 3 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart, and when the young plants have made a few inches of growth, the leaders should be pinched out to induce bushy growth. If necessary, repeat this operation occasionally. Capsicums thrive in similar soil and should be planted at the same distances apart. The thick, sweet, mild flesh of Capsicum Ruby King, when stuffed and baked, makes a most delicious vegetable too seldom seen on the dinner table. Watch Marrows, Pumpkins and the like for ravages of Pumpkin Beetle, and spray at intervals with Arsinette. Mildew might also make its appearance on the vines, so spray with Lime Sulphur for control. These two specifics may safely be mixed and used together, thus saving time and energy. Cauliflower and Cabbage plants for transplanting this month, should be put into well-worked soil that is not quite so highly manured as for Winter Crops. This gives the plants a chance to withstand harder conditions. French, Wax and Climbing Beans might now be sown. When the tops of the Onion crop turn yellow and wither, the bulbs are matured, and may be pulled, cleaned and stored. As soon as the Potato growth yellows and droops, lift the tubers, clean them and store. Areas that have been devoted to Potatoes and Onions should then be re-conditioned for the next crop.

THE ORCHARD.—For green manure in Orchard areas, make early sowings of Cow Peas or Catiang Beans in the warmer districts, and in the cooler parts sow Mustard freely for ploughing in at a later date. Unwanted runners should be cut from healthy Strawberry plants, some growth being left for the forming of runners to make new beds later on in the season. Discard all plants that are not thriving or that are definitely unhealthy. See that Fruit Fly traps are baited and attended to regularly. This should be regarded as a very important duty. All fruit on the ground should be gathered, and either boiled or burned. Black Aphis and Green Fly will be abundant unless control measures are taken. Frequent sprayings with Nicoteen and Katakilla respectively will give the desired results. White or Pink Wax Scale on Citrus Trees should be treated with Alboleum mixed with Soda according to directions, while White Louse should be attacked with Alboleum. Keep the water well up to Citrus Trees. All fruit trees requiring light pruning should have this attention during this month.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Where space does not permit Daffodil Bulbs to remain for a period of years, they may be lifted and dried off early this month, the soil being reconditioned immediately. Dahlia plants for succession should be planted out. In every garden some "Charms" should be included in the selection. Their medium-sized blooms are borne so profusely in such delightful colourings that the use of Charm Dahlias for house decoration is almost unlimited. Established Dahlia plants should have an occasional dose of weak liquid manure. Be sure that the growth of Dahlias and Chrysanthemums is tied up to stakes as it progresses. Much irreparable damage is done by neglect in this particular. Spring-flowering herbaceous plants which have finished blooming may be cut back and manured. This frequently produces a second flush of flower. Cannas require a liberal quantity of water in order that their growth may be uninterrupted, and the huge, showy blooms may be produced without hindrance. Delphiniums should be dusted with Sulphur for control of mildew. Gladioli corms for Autumn flowering may be planted out now. See that the soil carries ample quantities of well-decayed manure or Peatmoss in order to counteract the disastrous effects of over-heating. It is not too late to dop-dress established Buffalo lawns with sandy loam, but the areas, after top-dressing, should not be watered for several days after the application. When Zinnias show signs of wilt, pull the plants up, and burn them, and do not re-plant Zinnias.

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What to Sow and Plant during DECEMBER

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VEGETABLE GARDEN

In Drills, Sow Seeds of—

Beet
Beans—Dwarf French
Beans—Butter
Beans—Lima
Beans—Tall Runner
Carrot
Parsnip
Spinach
Sweet Corn
Swede Turnip
White Turnip
Culinary Peas (in the colder districts)

In Prepared Seed Beds, Sow Seeds of—

Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cape Gooseberry
Capsicum
Cauliflower
Cabbage
Celery
Kale or Borecole
Kohl Rabi
Tomato

On Low Mounds Composed of Rich Soil, Sow Seeds of—

Cucumber
Melon (Rock and Water)
Squash
Vegetable Marrow

For Salad, Sow Seeds of—

Cress
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Radish

Plant—

Eschalot
Sweet Potato
Tomato

ORCHARD

In the warmer districts sow seeds of the Cow Pea or Catiang Bean, and in the cooler parts, Mustard, broadcast between fruit trees, the resulting plants to be ploughed into the ground for green manure. This applies particularly to land deficient in humus (decayed vegetable matter).

FLOWER GARDEN

Sow Seeds of—

Amaranthus
Aster
Balsam
Celosia (Feathery and Crested)
Cineraria
Coreopsis
Gomphrena
Helianthus
Marigold (African and French)
Stock
Sweet Peas, early flowering, especially Allan's Spencer varieties
Pansy
Portulaca
Phlox Drummondii
Primula Malacoides
Wallflower
Zinnia

Lawn Grasses—Sow seeds of Couch, and plant roots of Buffalo Grass.

In a Glass House or Frame, Sow Seeds of—

Calceolaria
Cyclamen
Cineraria
Primula

Plant—

Gladiolus for Autumn flowering.

Marigold—Crown O' Gold with odourless foliage, fulfils every promise of beauty.

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Queensland Seed Sowing Table

INDICATOR KEY:

(1) means—Seed may be sown over the entire period of three months.
(2) means—Seed is best sown during the first six weeks of the period.
(3) means—Seed is best sown during the second six weeks of the period.
* means—Seed for this period is included in No. (1).

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Important Notice

In North Coast districts, where heavy Summer rains occur, it must be borne in mind that unprotected seedlings may "damp off," and flowers blooming at that time may suffer damage. Arrange your sowings accordingly.

DECEMBER—JANUARY—FEBRUARY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: We do not advise sowing Vegetable Seeds during this period.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Celosia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Gaillardia, Helianthus. (2) Zinnia. (3) Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Coleus, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Schizanthus.

MARCH—APRIL—MAY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Cabbage, Egg Plant, Radish. (2) *. (3) Beans —French; Beet—Red, Silver; Carrot, Cucumber, Herbs, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin and Marrow, Rhubarb, Turnip, Tomato.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Celosia, Convolvulus, Cornflower, Cosmos, Clarkia, Dahlia, Dianthus, Dolichos, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Helianthus, Leptosyne, Marigold (French and African), Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Schizanthus, Shasta Daisy. (2) Amaranthus, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Pansy, Poppy (Iceland). (3) Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Clianthus, Daisy, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Lupin, Sweet Pea (early), Salpiglossis.

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—French; Lettuce, Pumpkin and Marrow, Radish. (2) Beet—Red, Silver; Cucumber, Herbs, Melon, Parsley, Peas, Tomato. (3) *.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Antirrhinum, Balsam, Coreopsis, Carnation, Celosia, Clianthus, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Dahlia, Dianthus, Dolichos, Gaillardia, Helianthus, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lupin, Marigold (French and African), Phlox, Poppy (Iceland), Petunia. (2) Candytuft, Clarkia, Daisy, Eschscholtzia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Salpiglossis, Salvia. (3) Portulaca, Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER—NOVEMBER.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: We do not advise sowing of Vegetable Seeds after September in this district.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Balsam, Celosia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Gaillardia, Portulaca, Helianthus, Zinnia. (2) Clianthus, Dahlia, Dianthus, Dolichos, Marigold (French and African), Phlox. (3) *.

Southern and Tableland Districts

Atherton Tablelands sow similar to South Queensland

DECEMBER—JANUARY—FEBRUARY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Cauliflower. (2) *. (3) Beans—Broad, French; Cabbage, Carrot, Leek, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Tomato.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Celosia, Convolvulus, Cosmos. (2) *. (3) Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Balsam, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Clianthus, Cornflower, Clarkia, Daisy, Dianthus, Dolichos, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Pansy, Phlox, Petunia, Poppy (Iceland), Portulaca, Primula, Stock, Schizanthus.

MARCH—APRIL—MAY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—Broad, French; Beet—Red, Silver; Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Herbs, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Turnip, Tomato. (2) Cauliflower. (3) Celery, Onion.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Amaranthus, Antirrhinum, Aster (April-May), Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Celosia, Chrysanthemum, Clianthus, Convolvulus, Cornflower, Cosmos, Clarkia, Daisy, Dianthus, Dolichos, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Helianthus, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lupin, Marigold (French and African), Mignonette, Nemesia, Pansy, Poppy (Iceland), Petunias, Phlox, Portulaca, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Shasta Daisy, Schizanthus, Stock, Sweet Pea. (2) *. (3) *.

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—Broad, French; Cabbage, Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Peas, Pumpkin and Marrow, Radish, Tomato. (2) Beet—Red, Silver; Herbs, Kohl Rabi, Parsley, Turnip. (3) *.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Calliopsis, Carnation, Celosia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Daisy, Dianthus, Dolichos, Eschscholtzia, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Godetia, Gypsophila, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nemesia, Pansy, Poppy (Iceland), Petunia, Portulaca. (2) Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Chrysanthemum, Clianthus, Cornflower, Clarkia, Helianthus, Salpiglossis, Shasta Daisy, Salvia, Schizanthus, Stock, Sweet Pea. (3) Aquilegia, Dahlia, Statice.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER—NOVEMBER.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Cucumber. (2) Cabbage, Melon, Pumpkin and Marrow, Peas. (3) *.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Balsam, Celosia, Convolvulus, Cosmos, Wallflower, Zinnia. (2) Aster, Aquilegia, Calliopsis, Dahlia, Daisy, Dianthus, Dolichos, Foxglove, Gaillardia, Portulaca, Statice. (3) *.

Central & Western Districts

DECEMBER—JANUARY—FEBRUARY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—Broad; Cucumber, Lettuce, Pumpkin and Marrow, Tomato. (2) Leek, Melon. (3) Beans—French; Beet—Red, Silver; Carrot, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Cress and Mustard, Parsley, Peas, Rhubarb, Turnip.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Dahlia, Gerbera, Gomphrena, Portulaca. (2) Celosia, Petunia, Tithonia, Torenia. (3) Cineraria, Didiscus, Helianthus, Zinnia.

MARCH—APRIL—MAY.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—Broad, French; Beet—Red, Silver; Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Cress and Mustard, Cucumber, Carrot, Egg Plant, Herbs, Lettuce, Leek, Parsley, Peas, Pumpkin and Marrow, Rhubarb, Turnip, Tomato. (2) *. (3) Onion.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Alyssum, Aster, Balsam, Calendula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Calliopsis, Celosia, Chrysanthemum (Annual), Convolvulus, Cornflower, Cosmos, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Dolichos, Delphinium (all types), Didiscus, Dimorphotheca, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Gerbera, Godetia, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Larkspur, Leptosyne, Lupin, Linaria, Marigold (French and African), Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesia, Pansy, Poppy (Iceland and Shirley varieties), Petunia, Phlox, Pentstemon, Ranunculus, Rudbeckia, Sweet Peas (early), Shasta Daisy, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Stock, Schizanthus, Scabious, Statice (all varieties), Thalictrum, Torenia, Venidium, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower (early). (2) Amaranthus, Cineraria, Coleus, Dahlia. (3) Antirrhinum, Clianthus, Daisy, Foxglove, Freesia.

JUNE—JULY—AUGUST.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beet—Red, Silver; Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress and Mustard, Cucumber, Carrot, Egg Plant, Herbs, Lettuce, Leek, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Rhubarb, Turnip, Tomato. (2) Beans—Broad, French. (3) Melon.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Calliopsis, Clianthus, Convolvulus, Cornflower, Cosmos, Clarkia, Coreopsis, Dianthus, Dolichos, Eschscholtzia, Foxglove, Freesia, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Gerbera, Gomphrena, Helianthus, Larkspur, Lupin, Marigold (French and African), Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemesia, Poppy (Shirley varieties), Petunia, Phlox, Pentstemon, Rudbeckia, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Torenia, Venidium, Verbena. (2) Balsam, Chrysanthemum (Annual), Daisy, Delphinium (all varieties), Didiscus, Dimorphotheca, Godetia, Hollyhock, Hunnemannia, Leptosyne, Linaria, Pansy, Poppy (Iceland), Schizanthus, Shasta Daisy, Stock, Sweet Pea (early), Statice (all varieties), Thalictrum, Tithonia, Viola, Wallflower (early). (3) *.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER—NOVEMBER.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: (1) Beans—Broad; Beet—Red, Silver; Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Leek, Melon, Pumpkin and Marrow, Tomato. (2) Carrot, Cress and Mustard, Egg Plant, Herbs, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Rhubarb, Turnip. (3) *.

FLOWER SEEDS: (1) Celosia, Convolvulus, Dahlia, Gerbera, Gomphrena, Petunia, Portulaca, Tithonia, Torenia. (2) Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Aster, Balsam, Candytuft, Canterbury Bell, Carnation, Calliopsis, Clianthus, Cornflower, Cosmos, Clarkia, Dianthus, Dolichos, Freesia, Gaillardia, Gypsophila, Helianthus, Lupin, Phlox, Venidium, Verbena (3) *.

ANDERSON & CO. PTY. LTD. - - - SEED MERCHANTS
G.P.O. Box 1608 BB

Seed Sowing made Easy

Points to Help Amateurs

Preparation is Important

SEED BEDS OR BOXES

Whether seeds are to be sown in seed beds or in boxes, good drainage is the first essential. In boxes, holes should be bored in the bottoms as well as in the sides, and sufficient rough drainage material placed on the bottom—old flower-pots broken and mixed with small coke ash is ideal for the purpose. On top of this, some dry grass or old manure should be placed tc prevent the soil mixing with the drainage material. Three inches in depth of soil is plenty for seed-raising, and half-an-inch to one inch of space should be left between the top of the soil and top of box or seed pan.

If seed-sowing takes place during the cold weather, seed boxes should be placed in a warm, sheltered corner. Seed sown during the hot months should be in a position protected from the direct rays of the sun, yet obtaining sufficient light to prevent the young seedlings becoming drawn when they appear above the surface.

KIND OF SOIL TO USE

The soil in which seeds are to be sown need not be very rich. The main factors are lightness, fineness and porousness, the qualities found in sandy loam and, at the time of sowing, the soil should be neither too wet nor too dry. If possible, the soil should be sterilized, as this will destroy weed seeds, larvae of pests, etc., and make for better results. This is done by putting the soil into a sugar sack, taking care not to try to do too much at a time, and pouring over it several applications of boiling water, allowing it to dry out before using. When the required quantity of soil has been placed in the boxes, it should be levelled, firmed thoroughly, watered and allowed to drain for an hour or so.

HOW TO SOW

Fine seeds, such as Petunia, Begonia and similar varieties, should be sown on the surface of the soil and pressed firmly, using a piece of thick glass or a smooth board for the purpose. Scarcely any covering should be placed on very fine seed. A pane of glass placed on top of each box will greatly assist germination of all seeds. Shade is provided by a sheet of newspaper laid under the glass, but as soon as ever plant life appears, a hole must be torn in the paper to admit the light, and this hole torn a little larger every day until the paper can be taken away altogether. The glass can then be tilted to admit air, increasing the opening gradually each day as the seedlings grow. The glass can be removed altogether during the day when the seedlings are about an inch high, but replaced at night until the plants are strongly established. It is often an advantage to mix very fine seed with an equal quantity of fine silver sand in order to obtain a more even sowing.

Coarse seeds should be covered with about twice their own depth of very light soil after being pressed in, as recommended for the finer types.

Should seeds germinate too thickly, it is advisable to prick out a sufficient number into prepared boxes of fine soil to give those that remain ample room to develop.

Seeds of Sweet Pea, Lupin and kinds of similar size are best sown in the garden where they are to remain, and should be sown at a depth of about one inch in light soil, a little less in heavier soil.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATERING

It is not necessary to water the seeds immediately after sowing, but 24 hours after that, the first watering may be given. Care must then be taken to see that the soil does not dry out as this is absolutely fatal to good germination, and is responsible for many failures. Night and morning are the best times to attend to the watering, but in Summer it may be necessary to water more frequently, unless the boxes have been placed in a position where the sun does not shine directly on them in the hottest parts of the day.

WHEN TO TRANSPLANT

Transplant seedlings when they are big enough to handle easily. A cloudy windless day is best for the operation. See that the soil where the plants are to be placed has been well prepared and manured, though this material should not come into contact with the roots of the seedlings until they are strong enough to make use of it. Firm each little plant well, and see that sufficient water is given to each one to settle the earth round the roots, even though the weather is showery. Fine stakes for tall-growing annuals should be driven in before the plant is placed in position.

Retail Stores: 399 GEORGE STREET, and QUAY STREET, SYDNEY
Head Office - - - - - 90 PARRAMATTA ROAD, SUMMER HILL

ANDERSON'S STU

SPRING

Ready—August, September, October

	Doz.	Per 100
ANTIRRHINUM, Tall or Intermediate types, supplied in separate colours or mixed	8d.	5/–
ASTER, American Beauty, mixed	1/–	7/–
ASTER, Giant Crego, mixed	8d.	5/–
ASTER, Wilt-Resistant Crego, mixed and separate colours	1/–	7/–
ASTER, El Monte, super crimson	1/–	7/–
ASTER, Los Angeles, super Pink	1/–	7/–
BEGONIA, bedding type—**Broadcast,** vivid carmine-scarlet; **Glory of Erfurt,** bright carmine	1/–	7/–
COLEUS, handsome foliage, extra choice	1/6	10/–
CLARKIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
DELPHINIUM, tall hybrids, long spikes of assorted shades of blue	1/–	7/–
DELPHINIUM, Blue Butterfly, dwarf type	8d.	5/–
DELPHINIUM, Belladonna (light blue); **Bellamosa** (dark blue). Excellent for cutting	1/–	7/–
DIANTHUS, single and double, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, very hardy perennial	8d.	5/–
GERBERA, assorted seedlings	3/6	—
GODETIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
LOBELIA	8d.	5/–
MARIGOLD, African **"Guinea Gold,"** rich orange yellow	8d.	5/–
MARIGOLD, African: **"Sunbeam,"** golden yellow; **"Yellow Supreme,"** lemon yellow	8d.	5/–
MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not), Blue	8d.	5/–
PENTSTEMON, choice mixed	1/–	7/–
PETUNIA, Austral Giant Fringed	2/–	14/–
PETUNIA, "Flaming Velvet," Velvet Red	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Rosy Morn, bedding type, bright Rose Pink with White throat	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Rose of Heaven (bedding), brilliant Rose	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Violacea, bedding type, rich deep Violet	8d.	5/–
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, bright colours in mixture	8d.	5/–
PORTULACA, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
SALPIGLOSSIS, bright, showy annual	8d.	5/–
SALVIA (Bonfire), Scarlet	1/–	7/–
SALVIA, Blue, for massed effects	1/–	7/–
SCABIOUS, mixed colours, and also **Azure Fairy** (Mauve)	8d.	5/–
THALICTRUM, Lavender Shower Flower	2/–	14/–
TORENIA FOURNIERI, dainty Purple bedding and border plant	8d.	5/–
VERBENA, choicest mixed	8d.	5/–
VISCARIA, mixed colours; bright, hardy	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered, mixed	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Giant Mammoth, mixed	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Haageana, mixed dwarf and compact; uncommon flowers	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Lilliput, mixed, for missing and bordering	8d.	5/–

SUMMER

Ready—November, December, January

	Doz.	Per 100
ALTERNANTHERA, Red and Green foliage plant for borders and carpet bedding	8d.	5/–
AMARANTHUS, showy foliage plants	8d.	5/–
ANTIRRHINUM, either Tall or Intermediate types supplied in separate colours or mixture	8d.	5/–
ASTER, American Beauty, mixed	1/–	7/–
ASTER, Giant Crego, mixed	8d.	5/–
ASTER, Wilt-Resistant Crego mixed and separate colours	1/–	7/–
ASTER, El Monte, super Crimson	1/–	7/–
ASTER, Los Angeles, super Pink	1/–	7/–
BEGONIAS, bedding type—**Broadcast,** vivid Carmine-Scarlet; **Glory of Erfurt,** bright Carmine	1/–	7/–
CARNATION, Chabaud's Giants, a splendid mixture for cutting	1/–	7/–
COLEUS, handsome foliage, extra choice	1/6	10/–
DAHLIA (Seedlings) — **Cactus, Charm** and **Decorative**	1/–	7/–
DIANTHUS, Single and Double, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
GERBERAS, assorted seedlings	3/6	—
MARIGOLD, African, **"Guinea Gold,"** rich Orange Yellow	8d.	5/–
MARIGOLD, African, **"Sunbeam,"** Golden Yellow; **"Yellow Supreme,"** Lemon Yellow	8d.	5/–
MARIGOLD, Crown o' Gold	1/–	7/–
MINA LOBATA, Red and Yellow creeper	1/–	7/–
PETUNIA, Austral Giant Fringed	2/–	14/–
PETUNIA, "Flaming Velvet," Red	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Rose of Heaven, bedding type, brilliant Rose	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Rosy Morn, bedding bright Rosy Pink, White throat	8d.	5/–
PETUNIA, Violacea, bedding type; rich deep Violet	8d.	5/–
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, bright colours in mixture	8d.	5/–
SALPIGLOSSIS, bright, showy annual	8d.	5/–
SALVIA (Bonfire), Scarlet	1/–	7/–
SALVIA, Blue, for massing	1/–	7/–
TOURENIA FOURNIERI, dainty purple bedding and border plant	8d.	5/–
VERBENA, choicest mixed seedlings	8d.	5/–
VISCARIA, mixed colours; bright and hardy	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Dahlia Flowered, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Giant Mammoth, mixed	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Haageana, mixed; dwarf and compact, uncommon flowers	8d.	5/–
ZINNIA, Lilliput, mixed; for massing in beds and borders	8d.	5/–

RDY SEEDLINGS

AUTUMN

Ready—February, March, April

	Doz.	Per 100
ANEMONE, seedlings ready April, May only; mixed	1/–	7/–
ANTIRRHINUMS, Tall or Intermediate types supplied in separate colours or mixture	8d.	5/–
AQUILEGIA (Long-spurred Columbine), dainty hardy perennial	1/–	7/–
CALENDULA (English Marigold), **Campfire, Golden Delight, Lemon Queen, Art Shades,** etc.	8d.	5/–
CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII, Yellow annual	8d.	5/–
CANTERBURY BELLS, bright colours, very hardy	8d.	5/–
CARNATION, Chabaud's Giants, a splendid mixture for cutting	1/–	7/–
CARNATION, Marguerite, choice mixed	8d.	5/–
CINERARIA, Exhibition strain	1/–	7/–
CLARKIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
CORNFLOWER, Blue or mixed	8d.	5/–
DAISY (English), Double; pretty for edging or massing	8d.	5/–
DELPHINIUM, tall hybrids, long spikes of assorted shades of Blue	1/–	7/–
DELPHINIUM, Blue Butterfly, dwarf type	8d.	5/–
DELPHINIUM, Belladonna (light Blue), **Bellamosa** (dark Blue). Excellent for cutting	1/–	7/–
DIANTHUS, single and double, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
FOXGLOVE	8d.	5/–
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, very hardy perennial	8d.	5/–
GODETIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
HOLLYHOCK, choice mixed	1/–	7/–
LARKSPUR, Royal Blue, and Carmine	8d.	5/–
LARKSPUR, mixed	8d.	5/–
LEPTOSYNE, Yellow; good for cutting	8d.	5/–
LOBELIA, pretty Blue flower for borders	8d.	5/–
LUPIN, Hartwegii, mixed	8d.	5/–
LUPIN, Pink Pearl and **Blue Pearl** (separately)	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Compacta Blue Gem	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Compacta, mixed	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Strumosa, mixed	8d.	5/–
PANSIES, Bath's Empress	2/–	14/–
PANSIES, Special Exhibition	2/–	14/–
PANSIES, Roggli's Giants, mixed	1/–	7/–
PANSIES, mixed	8d.	5/–
PENTSTEMON, choice mixed	1/–	7/–
POLYANTHUS, mixed colours	2/–	14/–
POPPY, ICELAND, Noonday Imp.	1/–	7/–
POPPY, ICELAND, "Rainbow," large blooms, mixed colours	1/–	7/–
POPPY, ICELAND, Sunbeam Improved	8d.	5/–
PRIMULA, Giant Rose	8d.	5/–
PRIMULA, True Rose	1/–	7/–
PRIMULA, Malacoides (Lavender Pink)	8d.	5/–
RANUNCULUS, seedlings ready April-May only; mixed colours	1/–	7/–
STOCK, Imperial mixed (or separate shades)	1/–	7/–
STOCK, "Nice," best mixed	8d.	5/–
STOCK, "Nice," separate shades	8d.	5/–
SCABIOUS, Azure Fairy, Mauve	8d.	5/–
SCABIOUS, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
SWEET PEAS, Spencer, mixed	8d.	5/–
VIOLAS, separate or mixed	8d.	5/–
WALLFLOWER, early flowering, mixed	8d.	5/–

WINTER

Ready—May, June, July.

	Doz.	Per 100
ANEMONE, seedlings ready April-May only; mixed colours	1/–	7/–
ANTIRRHINUM, Tall or Intermediate types supplied in separate colours or mixture	8d.	5/–
CALENDULA (English Marigold), **Campfire Golden Delight, Lemon Queen, Art Shades,** etc.	8d.	5/–
CARNATION, Chabaud's Giants, a splendid mixture for cutting	1/–	7/–
CARNATION, Marguerite, choice mixed	8d.	5/–
CORNFLOWER, Blue or mixed	8d.	5/–
CLARKIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
DIANTHUS, single and double, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
GODETIA, mixed	8d.	5/–
LARKSPUR, Royal Blue, and Carmine	8d.	5/–
LOBELIA, pretty Blue flower for borders	8d.	5/–
LUPIN, Hartwegii, mixed	8d.	5/–
LUPIN, Pink Pearl and **Blue Pearl** (separately)	8d.	5/–
MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Compacta, Blue Gem	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Compacta, mixed colours	8d.	5/–
NEMESIA, Strumosa, mixed bright colours	8d.	5/–
PANSIES, Bath's Empress	2/–	14/–
PANSIES, Roggli's Giants	1/–	7/–
PANSIES, Special Exhibition	2/–	14/–
PANSIES, mixed	8d.	5/–
PRIMULA, Giant Rose	8d.	5/–
PRIMULA, Malacoides (Lavender Pink)	8d.	5/–
PRIMULA, True Rose	1/–	7/–
RANUNCULUS, seedlings ready April-May only; mixed colours	1/–	7/–
VIOLAS, separate colours or mixed	8d.	5/–
WALLFLOWER, early flowering, mixed colours	8d.	5/–

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

For the average climate all the above seedlings will be found suitable for planting during the periods stated, but in the case of extreme climatic conditions allowance must be made for the effect of frost and cold weather on the more tender plants. Seedlings or other nursery stock cannot be despatched on the same day as the order is received. We must have at least a day's notice. As far as possible we try to avoid despatching seedlings on Fridays and Saturdays owing to the liability of parcels lying in the post office over the week-end. We do not recommend sending seedlings interstate.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

No garden, however well appointed, attains its fullest beauty unless the lawn areas are in perfect condition. This perfection is not hard to obtain and once achieved, keeping the lawns in first-class order is correspondingly simple and less expensive.

First decide what kind of lawn is required, "English Grass" lawns obtained by sowing seed of Creeping Bent, English Rye, Kentucky Blue, Fescue's or Anderson's Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture, do best in cool, moderate, coastal climates where extremes of temperature are not encountered, and where ample water is available in hot weather. Couch is most suitable in warm areas where frost is never severe. Buffalo thrives in the hottest, driest parts, though this browns somewhat during frosty weather. Kikuyu is also at its best where heat is greatest, and may be used in almost any except the coldest parts of N.S.W. and Queensland. However, if you tell us where you are living and ask for our assistance, we will be pleased to advise you which would be the best for you to use

THE KINDS OF LAWN

The first two kinds of lawn are obtained by sowing seed, while Buffalo and Kikuyu roots must be planted. The initial preparation is the same for all kinds.

If the area needs draining, attend to this first. No good lawn will ever be made on badly drained ground.

Dig the ground at least a foot deep incorporating organic manure well with the lower layers. If thoroughly decayed animal manure is not available, use Peatmoss (with one small dipper each of superphosphate and bone meal to each sack of Peatmoss) in the same proportion as the organic manure would be used. The quantity of manure depends upon the quality of the soil—poor, thin soils require considerably more than those of better body.

When the lower layers have been broken up and mixed with manure, the top 4 or 5 inches of soil should be finely broken and equal quantities of superphosphate and bone meal at the rate of 4 ounces to the square yard worked through. The ideal soil is a firm, even texture that does not compact into a hard concrete-like surface.

Try to arrange to have the areas prepared so that they might lie fallow for a few weeks in order to allow weed seeds to germinate and be chipped off with a hoe before the seed is sown or the roots planted. This makes for a cleaner more even sward.

For fine grass lawns, if the area has been left fallow for a few weeks, after the weeds have been taken away, bring the surface to a nice fine tilth, water thoroughly, and allow to settle for a day or two, then rake lightly. Sow the seed at the rate of from ½ to 1 ounce to every square yard. If a big area is being treated, divide the seed into two equal quantities, using half over the entire area, sowing from north to south, then the other half sowing from east to west. This gives a more even distribution. Roll lightly. The sowing of seed is most effective if done just before a light shower of rain.

When the grass is about an inch high, roll it, and give a second rolling a fortnight later. After then, the grass may be cut. Subsequent care consists of regular watering, cutting and rolling to make a fine stretch of perfect green sward. Sow Couch grass October to December, and other fine grasses, including Anderson's Evergreen Lawn Grass Mixture from late February to April. Where ample water is available during the Summer it is also possible to sow these fine grasses from September on to late November.

If Buffalo and Kikuyu roots are to be used, when the weeds have been removed, the surface should be brought to a nice fine tilth, rolled and watered. Allow the area to settle for a few days then plant the roots—Buffalo roots 6 to 9 inches apart in rows 9 to 12 inches apart, and Kikuyu 12 to 15 inches apart in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Keep the areas free from weeds while these grasses are establishing themselves, water frequently and do not cut until the plants are firmly set in the ground. As soon as the runners begin to spread, a top dressing of light loam may be given.

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QUALITY

Throughout our trading experience of 76 years, it has been demonstrated more clearly with each passing season, that, in the long run, Quality must be maintained. It counts more than low prices; it builds a steadier business and a more lasting reputation than quantity.

First, seed of highest standard and undoubted pedigree is purchased by us in close association with our overseas agents, from firms of world-wide standing. Then, on arrival, it is tested by us for germination and purity, and finally re-cleaned in our Warehouse before being passed on to our customers with the knowledge that everything has been done that is humanly possible, to give the buyer even of a sixpenny packet of seed, the confidence which should be part of every purchase.

That is why Anderson's Seeds of Superb Standard are Supreme.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds, and Bulbs in season, are clearly displayed on attractive stands in our agents' shops. LOOK FOR THEM. And every packet carries our guarantee of high pedigree, purity and of being true to name.

Illustrated Catalogues—Seeds, Trees and Shrubs; Carnations, Gladiolus, Dahlias, Roses etc., are all Free and Post Free. Place your name on our Mailing List.

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Pasture Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne and Fodders—current prices are given in our monthly Farm Seeds Price List, Free and Post Free. Shall we put you on our Mailing List?

Fine samples of seed grain in season—Oats, Wheat, Barley, Maize, etc.

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Head Office and Nursery: 90 Parramatta Road, Summer Hill (UA 2851).
Address all letters to Box 1608-BB, G.P.O., Sydney.

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SEEDSMEN SINCE 1863

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